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THEODORE S. HOPE, JR.
WALTER R. MANSFIELD
GEORGE A. WOOD

CABLE ADDRESS:
DONLARD, NEW YORK

October 13th, 1950

Lieut. General W. Bedell Smith,
Central Intelligence Agency,
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Bedell:

Here is a letter received from

I do not know [redacted] but I do know
[redacted] and you will remember I wrote you
about [redacted] suggesting that he be put upon
your list as a possible member on evaluation
or estimate committee.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

25 YEAR
RE-REVIEW

Mr. Jackson - Please note & return
I have [redacted] well, and
have never had a very high
degree of [redacted]

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Noted
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no reply

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CABLE ADDRESS:
DONLARD, NEW YORK

September 27, 1950

General Walter Bedell Smith
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bedell:

Since I returned from Strasbourg, I have wanted to write you and other Directors and Members of the American Committee on United Europe of the impressions I gained there and the job I see ahead. I do so because I believe there has been progress toward strength and unity among our Allies and that your support has counted.

The Consultative Assembly at Strasbourg has three accomplishments to its credit.

First, it passed overwhelmingly Winston Churchill's resolution calling for a European army. That has certainly helped the Atlantic Pact discussions which are proceeding now. Second, by a similar vote, it passed a resolution insisting that all its recommendations be automatically placed on the agenda for debate in the national parliaments. This is an important step because it makes the Assembly, in effect, a lower house for all Europe. STAT

While in its effort to unite, Europe has not succeeded in reaching a federal solution, important progress has been made. Now at least there is cooperation among the nations through the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation), the Atlantic Pact, and the European Payments Union. The Schuman Plan has stimulated other proposals for industrial merger. Where two years ago there was no voice to speak for Europe, there is now the Consultative Assembly expressing the agreement or disagreement of the Western European nations. The effort of the Assembly to gain recognition has precipitated far reaching suggestions for increasing its powers, and these suggestions are becoming political issues.

Constantly in their efforts to establish a limited authority with real power, the nations of the European continent have sought the backing, official and unofficial of the United States. An example is a statement

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To those on the continent, particularly the French, the Italians and the Germans who wanted to move much further towards a constitutional union, Strasbourg must be regarded as a disappointment. But more important is their reaction to their set-back. A group in France under the leadership of Reynaud, Phillip and Bidault, having strong support from industry, are presently planning a vigorous campaign to take place between now and the next meeting of the Consultative Assembly. This they have succeeded in fixing for November, by which time this group hopes to gain enough support to take the initiative in seeking formal consolidation of the continental nations.

The European Movement itself has evidenced equal energy. M. Spaak has now assumed the Executive Authority of the Movement from Duncan Sandys. He has already instituted an International Secretariat in Brussels which is embarked on a general campaign of propaganda devoted to the following: (a) a more representative selection of the Assembly, (b) increased authority for the Assembly, (c) the need for a European army.

Those of us on the Executive Committee who attended the meeting of the Assembly came to the following conclusion which we stated frankly to the leaders of the European Movement.

We observed that the Movement evidently held itself to be so strong within the higher political levels of the various governments that it would have no difficulty in securing a speedier agreement for some specific form of authority. The leaders of the Movement felt confirmed in this view by the quick success they achieved at the Hague and at Brussels where they obtained agreement for instituting the Consultative Assembly. Accordingly they had made no fundamental attempt to enlist mass support from the people of the countries concerned.

Partly as the result of our discussions with these leaders, this viewpoint has now been changed. The European Movement has started throughout Europe a campaign of education on its aims and purposes. It has decided to take to itself various student movements having a membership of over 85,000. It has undertaken to enlist the faculties of the universities, many of whom are anxious to forward this mass instruction.

I believe that within the next few months we can do much to arouse the public opinion necessary both here and abroad to make further strides toward the defense and strength and union of Europe.

In Europe we are making every effort to sustain and encourage those who are putting their time and effort toward union. We cannot of course and should not supply all the funds for their efforts. We can and will furnish small amounts of aid where aid is needed to begin a program which Europeans will carry through or to complete a program

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for which initial substantial backing has been secured. To help in this program, we have established branches of the American Committee on United Europe both in Paris and in London.

At home in addition to providing a platform for Prime Minister Schuman we are in January bringing M. Spaak to this country for a brief speaking tour. Also we are discussing with the European leaders a plan to hold a large meeting of the chiefs of the European governments here in this country. Our Committee is more than a thousand strong and growing.

Within the next few days I shall send you the results of a completed public opinion poll for all European countries which we think will encourage those who are interested in this Movement.

Sincerely,

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William J. Donovan

October 5th, 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL W. BEDELL SMITH

I am sure you will find it necessary to establish a Planning Board which should have cognizance of overall intelligence projects as well as sabotage, maritime units and the use of operational groups and of black propaganda. It should have no other function. Its recommendations should go to you for approval or disapproval.

For example, it could canvass the situation in Germany, recommend policies to be followed, draft a specific and concrete program to execute these policies, suggest an administrative organization, both in Washington and in the field, to carry out the project. To illustrate, I will send you separately a form used by O.S.S. which may be helpful.

As I told you some weeks ago, Allen Dulles would be excellent as Chairman of the Board. You will want, of course, the best qualified Army, Navy, Air Force and State Department personnel as members of the Board, not as representing those departments but because of their knowledge of those departments and because of the confidence such agencies had in their character and ability. The remainder of the Board should consist of men of broad knowledge and experience as well as a practical understanding of the way these projects must be carried out. STAT


William J. Donovan

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